NUMB. 1186

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10. 1739.

No. 1184.

IT is at this Day a very common, and, which is more, a very spreading Opinion, that *Errors* in *Speculation* are not of any great Consequence, and that, whenever they become so, it is rather by *Dint* of *Perſecution*, than from any *Malignity* in *themſelves*. But I am apt to believe, that, if this Notion was once thoroughly examin'd, it would ſcarce keep its Credit; for as our *Actions* depend on our *Inclinations*, and our *Inclinations* on our *Judgments*, it follows that an *Error* in the *Underſtanding* muſt beget an *Error* in the *Will*, and an *Error* in the *Will* an *erroneous*, that is, a *vicious* Conduct; at leaſt ſo the Thing appears to me: And from this *Principle* I think I can Account for the Fixtneſs of a certain ill Quality, which is not more *Hated* than it is wonder'd at in moſt Men.

THE Quality I mean is *Obſtinacy*, which, tho' it ſeems to be entirely an *Error* in *Practice*, is, however, an *Error* ariſing both from the *Judgment* and the *Will*: For, firſt, the *Underſtanding* is deceived in apprehending that to be *right* which is *wrong*; and, next, the *Will* is miſled, when it ſuppoſes that the conſtant Purſuit of the ſame *End*, be it right or wrong, is *Reſolution*, which Men generally agree to be a noble and valuable Quality. Hence it appears that no Man is knowingly *obſtinate*, but, on the contrary, is *obſtinate* for Want of *Knowledge*, and, if I may be allowed ſo to ſay, acts *right* upon a *wrong* Motive, as a Man is to be commended for uſing Diligence in his *Journey*, tho' he is ſo unlucky as to *miſtake* his *Road*, in Conſequence of which his Diligence ſerves only to put him farther out of his *Way*.

ONE of our *Edwards* was ſo bewitch'd with the Love of *Favourites*, that, throughout the whole Courſe of his Reign, he was continually embroiling himſelf with his Subjects in Defence of ſome *Minion* or other. Had he been reſolute in preſerving about his Perſon an able and upright *Miniſter*, he would have been highly commendable: But theſe People for whom he ſacrificed himſelf were the Companions of his Youth, who owed their Favour to their complying with his Humours, and ſome of them to their inceniing him againſt his Father, and hindering him from making thoſe Submiſſions which his own ill Conduct had render'd neceſſary. After the Fall of his *Favourite*, one would have thought this King would never have run again into the ſame Error; and yet we find he was never eaſy till he got into the ſame *State* from which the *Death* of that *Favourite* had freed him. The famous *Earl* of *Eſſex*, who was ſo greatly honour'd by his excellent Miſtreſs, had a certain reſtleſs *Ambition*, which would never ſuffer him to injoy his own Honours, while he ſaw others flouriſh at Court independent of him. His Father-in-Law, the great *Earl* of *Leiceſter*, who brought him to Court, and laid the *Foundations* of his *Fortunes*, endeavoured to make him ſee his Error, and did all in his Power to turn him out of that Track, into which he went very early, and from which he never could be kept, till his precipitate *Courſes* put an unhappy *End* to his *Life* and aſpiring *Views* together. The well-known *Robert Ferguſon*, who in the Days of *Charles* and *James* II. was an obſtinate *Republican*, and was deep in all the *Plots* againſt thoſe *Princes*, after the *Revolution* went on in the ſame Courſe, notwithſtanding conſiderable Offers were made to him in order to keep him quiet. But he had been ſo accuſtomed to Oppoſition, and had walked ſo long on *State Precipices*, that plain Ground was become uneaſy to him, and he could not be ſafe in his Perſon and quiet in his own Mind at one and the ſame Time. Theſe Inſtances ſhew that there is no Rank or *Degree* in which *Obſtinacy* is not fatal, and no *Temper* in which by Degrees it may not gain Place. *Edward* II. was a Prince of Mildneſs and Generoſity; the *Earl* of *Eſſex* a Nobleman who had many amiable Qualities, and in virtuous Actions had ſhewn great Reſolution. *Ferguſon* was a Man of deep *Senſe* and ſtrong Abilities; one who could eaſily *ſee other* Men's *Foibles*, but could never diſcern his *own*. All of them are ſtrong Examples of the Truth of our *old* Proverb, *That wilful People never want Woe.*

BUT as wild, as unaccountable a thing as the Conduct of an *obſtinate Man* may ſeem to be, yet, if the Principles I before laid down be ſufficiently attended to, it will clearly appear, that every *Obſtacle*, inſtead of checking that Humour, will increaſe its *Vigour*, and every Difficulty that preſents itſelf will be ſo far from affrighting him, or abating his Spirits, that it will furniſh new Matter, as I juſt now ſaid, for the Supply of that Humour which is the Source of his Misfortunes. Prejudiced as he is in favour of his own Wiſdom, and buoy'd up by the Praiſes he hears beſtowed by all Degrees of Men upon *Reſolution*, he perſiſts in endeavouring to acquire the Reputation of firm unſhaken Virtue, and remains deaf to the Perſuaſions of his Friends, which he either miſtakes for the Effects of leſs *Senſe*, or of a ſmaller Portion of *Honour* than he conceives himſelf to be endowed with. But a bare Deſcription of the Cauſes and Conſequences of *Obſtinacy*, tho' it might afford ſome Amuſement to the Reader, and ſerve well enough to relieve him for a Day from the fatiguing Peruſal of *Politicks*, yet would it be far from anſwering any deſirable End, if there went not along with it ſome Obſervations on the moſt probable *Method* of *Cure*. For this Reaſon I have apply'd my Thoughts alſo to this leſs cultivated Part of my Subject, and, in hopes that they may not be entirely uſeleſs, will freely lay them down as they occurr'd.

THE Nature of the Diſtemper, and the frequent Inſtances of the unlucky Ends to which Men were brought thereby, hath render'd it a common Opinion, that *Obſtinacy* is *incurable*, and that it is both Labour loſt, and undertaking a very dangerous Experiment, to attempt the Cure of it. But in this, as in many other Caſes, ſuch Notions ought by all Means to be diſcouraged: For if once we begin to fancy that the *Diſeaſes*, either of the *Body* or *Mind*, are not within the Reach of Cure, they will actually become ſo, not from any *Malignity* in their *Nature*, but through a Careleſſneſs and Want of Compaſſion. I do indeed admit, that if it were to be concluded from the Miſcarrying of brisk and vigorous Medicines that a Diſeaſe could not be cured, *Obſtinacy* might juſtly be placed among the Number of thoſe mental Maladies for which no *Relief* ought to be expected: But ſince it is well known, that even *Chronic* Diſtempers have given Way to very ſimple and eaſy, when they have reſiſted long and arduous Methods of Cure, I do not ſee why in the preſent Caſe we ought to be diſcouraged, or, at moſt, why we ought to be diſcouraged from any other than harſh and violent Ways of Proceeding; for ſuch indeed we have all the Reaſon in the World to believe, as they have proved hitherto, ſo they will ever prove ineffectual.

THE Phyſicians tell us, that he who proceeds regularly endeavours to remove the *Cauſe* of the *Diſeaſe*, knowing well, that when he has effected this, its *Symptoms* muſt ceaſe of Courſe: But then this Rule muſt be diſpenſed with wherever any *Symptom* threatens the Patient with immediate Death. In ſuch a Caſe that *Symptom* muſt be attended to, and not the *Cauſe*, which is to be let alone till this is removed. Now, this I take to be the Caſe of the *obſtinate* Man: The *Cauſe* of his Diſeaſe is the *Error* in his *Underſtanding*; but the *Symptom* that threatens immediate Danger, is the *Error* in his *Will* which forces him upon violent Proceedings; and therefore to this we muſt principally attend without meddling with the *Cauſe*: On the contrary, we muſt flatter him with Hopes of attaining what he hath in View, by ſofter, ſhorter, and more eaſy Methods; we muſt compliment him on the Excellency of his Temper and Diſpoſition, on his Fortitude and Greatneſs of Mind, on his Contempt of the common Notions of Mankind, and on his generous Love of Truth and Virtue: But then we muſt ſhew him that the *Means* muſt give Way to the *End*, and that his very Deſire of attaining ſuch a Purpoſe ought to determine him to quit that Road, tho' it ſeem'd the direct one, which it is certain will not lead him thereto. By this Means we may bring him to act coolly, to conſent to ſome Delays, and, by Degrees, to ſeem to abandon his Project. When we have led him thus far, then we are dexterouſly to *ſift* the *Cauſe*, and, by ſhewing it in very *ſtrong Lights*, to make himſelf the Diſcoverer of its *Imperfections*. When we have done this we muſt let him alone, and give him Time to breathe, and to re-examine his own Sentiments. When he comes to do this thoroughly, he will, without farther Aſſiſtance, diſcern the *Cloud* that he took for *Juno*; and that very Temper which before led him *wrong*, will now as forcibly lead him *right*: But we muſt have a Care of ſhewing him that we *perceive* this, we muſt rather affect Blindneſs, or pretend to raiſe Difficulties in his *new Scheme*; this will ingage him to examine it better, and *Truth*, like *Gold*, coming forth the Brighter from every Trial, he who before was an *obſtinate Wronghead*, will, by this Means, become a Man *reſolutely honeſt*.

R. FREEMAN.

Yeſterday arrived one of the Mails due from Holland.

Cadiz, March 17.

ON the 15th arrived at this Port, from Buenos Ayres, in the South Sea of St. Bruno, a Regiſter Ship, convoy'd by three of the King's Frigates, under Command of M. Giraldino. Theſe Ships ſet out from the Mouth of the River near that Place on the 23d of November laſt, ſo that they were 116 Days in the Voyage. Beſides other Particulars, their Cargo conſiſts of a Million and 417,000 Pieces of Eight, for the Accompt of the King and the Merchants, 7160 Ounces of Silver in Bars, 1202 Ounces of Gold in Ingots, 3344 Piſtoles, 30,000 Hides, 20,000 lb. Weight of Vigonia Wool, 50 Quintals of Ivory, 11 Quintals of Elephants Teeth, &c. We hear by theſe Ships, that the two King's Frigates which they left in that Part of the World, ſet ſail probably the laſt Month for Old Spain. Of the 10 Ships that were in this Port, the 4 largeſt are to be ſent to Ferrol, a Harbour in Galicia, at the Mouth of the River Juſſia. The two Advice Ships that are to be ſent to Carthagena and la Vera Cruz only wait a favourable Wind for Sailing.

Madrid, March 24. The Court is remov'd from the Pardo to the Palace of Buen-Retiro. Some Days before they went, Mr. Keene, his Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, preſented to the King M. Caſtres, who is appointed the ſecond Plenipotentiary for Great Britain, at the Conferences that are to be held here for a Definitive Treaty, purſuant to the Convention ſign'd on the 14th of January laſt at the Pardo. Afterwards Mr. Keene introduc'd him to the Marquis de la Quadra. The Catholick King has given the ſaid Marquis a Title of Cariſle, by the Name of the Marquis de la Villarias.—The Duke de Medina Celi died here the 8th Inſtant, and the Duke of Alva on the 10th.

Peterſburg, March 13. *O S* M. Rondeau, the Britiſh Reſident, receiv'd an Expreſs a few Days ago from the King his Maſter, with a Letter for the Czarina, wherein, after having thank'd her for her good Offices towards accommodating the Differences relating to the Territory of Steinhorſt, he acquaints her that the Affair is amicably determin'd; and acquaints her at the ſame Time that a Treaty has been ſign'd between the two Crowns of Great Britain and Denmark.

Five Expreſſes have been diſpatch'd within theſe two Days to ſeveral Places on the Frontiers, to prepare againſt a new and powerful Invaſion expected from the Turks and Tartars. 'Tis ſaid the Marriage between the Princeſs of Mecklenburgh and Prince Anthony Ulrick of Wolfembuttle will ſoon be declared.

Warſaw, March 21. *O. S.* They write from Conſtantinople, that the Baron Frederic de Hopken and M. Edward Carlſon from Sweden, have notified to the Porte, that the King their Maſter has nominated them to reſide at the Porte with the Character of his Envoys Extraordinary to the Grand Seignior.

Cologn, March 30 An Expreſs from Munich brings Advice, That the Electreſs of Bavaria is brought to Bed of a Princeſs, who was baptiz'd the next Day by the Names of Joſepha-Maria-Walburga-Felicita. And they write from Manheim, That a Marriage is concluded between the Prince of Sultzbach and his Couſin German the Princeſs of Sultzbach, who is Grand-daughter to the Elector Palatine.

Berlin, March 27. *O S* The late Veld Marſhal General de Grumkan was interr'd laſt Thurſday with very great Ceremony and Pomp. The Particulars of which we muſt defer for want of Room.

Stockholm,

Stockholm, March 19. O. S. The Affair of the Diſmiſſion of the five Senators was determined on the 15th, and the Dyet, in Conſideration of their former Services, has agreed to grant them a Penſion.

They write from Carlſtadt, in the Province of Wermeland, That a Woman died there a Week ago of 141 Years of Age, who had enjoy'd a perfect State of Health to the laſt; but that the youngeſt of her Daughters, who was but 100 Years old, was ſo feeble that ſhe could ſcarce ſtand alone.

Yeſterday alſo arriv'd two Mails from Flanders, *and one from* France.

They bring a certain Account, That the French Troops employ'd in the Attack of Montemaggiore have had a ſmart Engagement with the Corſican Rebels; but they vary in the Particulars. A Letter from San-Fiorenzo imports, 'That the Genoeſe 'Troops at that Place having join'd the French 'from Calvi, march'd towards Montemaggiore; of 'which the Rebels being inform'd, 6000 of them 'immediately aſſembled, and being join'd by 9000 'from the Mountains, under the Command of Hya-'cinth Paoli, they caſt up Intrenchments for their 'Defence. The French began the Attack on the 1ſt 'of March, O. S. in the Morning, by a Skirmiſh 'between the Grenadiers and the Corſicans; and it 'being perceiv'd that the Grenadiers gave way, the 'whole Body of Troops advanc'd, with one Cannon 'charged with Cartridge, which being fir'd upon the 'Rebels, kill'd ſome of their Men, and put them 'into Diſorder; but the latter rallied, and return'd 'to the Charge with ſuch Fury, that they oblig'd 'the whole Body to retire; and two French Battal-'lions ſuffer'd very much in the Action.'

A Letter from Calvi relates, 'That five French 'Battalions there having join'd ſome Genoeſe Troops, 'the whole Body amounting to 4000 Men, march'd 'with four Pieces of Cannon, and a great Mortar, 'to attack Montemaggiore, a Place which, tho' it 'contains no more than 70 or 80 Houſes, is advan-'tagiouſly ſituate on the Top of a Hill, and com-'mands ſeveral Defiles below it, which lead into the 'Heart of the Country. On the 27th of Feb. O. S. 'they began to bombard and cannonade it. A De-'tachment of the Rebels appearing upon the Hill, 'the French march'd to attack it; and after an 'Engagement of about two Hours, the Rebels pre-'tended to give way, and the French and Genoeſe 'imagining that they were upon the Flight, advanc'd 'nearer to Montemaggiore, and took Poſſeſſion of 'it without the leaſt Difficulty: But when they 'thought themſelves ſafe in that Poſt, the Rebels, 'who had made a Feint of retiring, and who were 'partly concealed in the Houſes and Gardens of 'Montemaggiore, appear'd again all of a ſudden, 'and attack'd the French ſo powerfully, that they 'were oblig'd to yield to the Superiority of Num-'bers, and to abandon the Poſt entirely.'

This Letter, tho' it does not ſpecify the Loſs of the Rebels, affirms that it was much inferior to that of the French Troops, which, it ſays, loſt their Cannon and Bombs, beſides Part of their Ammuni-tion and Baggage; and that the Corſicans took 150 Priſoners, among whom are ſeveral French and Genoeſe Officers. 'Tis added by way of Poſtſcript, That one of the French Battalions being intercepted in their Retreat, had taken Refuge in a Convent of Franciſcan Fryars, which the Rebels had block'd up; and that 'twas believ'd the ſaid Battalion would be oblig'd to capitulate.

Paris, April 4. On the 29th ult. at Night, a Fire broke out in the Square of Lewis le Grand, at the Houſe of M. de Montargis, which had like to have made great Progreſs, but was happily extinguiſhed by 8 o'Clock next Morning, by the Preſence and Orders of the Lieutenant General of the Police, and the Provoſt des Merchands, and by by the Aſſiſtance of the Capuchins, the Jacobins, and the Minim Fryars. On the 1ſt Inſt. the de Abbe Duke de Fitz James, Natural Son of the old Duke of Berwick, was conſecrated Biſhop of Soiſſons by the Archbiſhop of this City. M. Du Pre, a famous Attorney in Parliament, died ſome Days ago of a Defluxion upon his Lungs, in the 55th Year of his Age, worth 800,000 Livres. The Proclamation of the Peace is deferr'd to the 11th.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Worceſter, April 5. Laſt Friday Humphry Crow, condemn'd at our Aſſizes for Houſe-breaking, was executed near this City. He acknowledg'd that he was guilty of the Facts for which he ſuffer'd; and that the two Perſons he accus'd of being his Accomplices, (in hopes to ſave his Neck by becoming a falſe Evidence againſt them) were no ways privy to, nor concerned in the ſaid Facts. He ſhewed no Marks of Sorrow for his Crimes till two Days before his Death.

At Warwick Aſſizes Six Criminals received Sentence of Death, viz. William Butler, for Burglary; John Jones, for Horſe-ſtealing; Mary Brittain, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child; John Leaky, for ſtealing Money and Goods out of a Stable; Robert Barns, for Murder; and John Lattin, for Burglary: But the three latter were reprieved.

Canterbury, April 7. On Tueſday laſt died at his Seat at Ruſhborn in Weſtbeer, Mr. Peter Twyman, after about a Weeks Illneſs. A Gentleman of an excellent Character for Hoſpitality, and for his being one of the beſt of Maſters to his Servants, Labourers and Workmen, which makes his Loſs much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

On Thurſday Morning died at his Houſe in this City, Mr. Francis Sall, a Man-Midwife.

On Thurſday Morning about Five o'Clock, a Coach with Four Paſſengers (two Gentlemen and two Ladies) was robb'd by a ſingle Highwayman near Shooter's-Hill coming to Canterbury. He ſeem'd to underſtand his Buſineſs; for he demanded firſt their Money, which having got, then their Watches; and ſo on with their Snuff-Boxes and Rings. One of the Gentlewomen begg'd for her Wedding-Ring, which the Rogue in a civil Manner return'd, with 3 s. 6 d. to a Gentleman of this City, who happen'd to be one of the unfortunate Paſſengers, to pay for his Dinner, after he had taken his Gold Watch, Rings and Money. 'Tis thought the Rogue got to the Value of above 20 l.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, March 30. Arrived the ——, John Steil, from Hull; the ——, Hanſe Wilſon, from Arundel; the ——, William Maſon, from Malaga; the ——, John Falconer, from Rotterdam; the Mary, Alexander Tod, from Holland. Sailed two Danes for Norway.

Leith, April 2. Arrived the Mary, Thomas Howiſon, from Boulogne.

Liverpool, April 6. Arrived the Endeavour, Weſton, from Seville.

Briſtol, April 7. Arrived at Jamaica, the Triton, Biglow; and the Manchester, Ogborne, from the Gold Coaſt; the Hanover, Warren; the Gooden, Bourne; the Becher, Page; the Scrope, Cooper; and the Eagle, Charles, all from Lisbon; and the Trelawney, Farriſh, from the South Keys. At Lisbon, the Providence, Alleyn; at St. Martin's, the Taunton, Kelley, both from Briſtol; at Rotterdam, the George and William, Brown, from Cowes.

Came in ſince the 30th ult. the Delight, ——, from New England; the Prince of Wales, Smith, from Bremen; and the Nightingale, Roſs, from Oporto.

Falmouth, April 5. Since my laſt arrived the Mathew, Bonamy, from South Carolina for Orders; the Bonetta, Jones, from Bilboa; the Diſpatch, Collins, from Santa Cruz; and the Dorothy, Trounce, from Middleburgh, all for this Place. Sailed the King George Packet, Uring, for Lisbon. Wind N. E.

Peel, April 7. Came in the Catherine, Tirard, of Yarmouth from London. Sailed the Amy and Sarah, Walker, for Newfoundland. Stopp'd in Studland Bay, the John and Betſey, Jones, of this Port from Newcaſtle for Oporto. Wind blows ſtrong at S. W.

Southampton, April 8. Since my laſt arrived the Jane, Pitton, of and from Guernſey; and the Two Marys, Gordon, of this Place from ditto. Wind North Weſt.

Portſmouth, April 8. Since my laſt came in his Majeſty's Sloops the Cruizer, Capt. Coats, and the Hound, Capt. Dilks, both from Ireland; the Reſolution, Peter Harttulin; and the Weſterwick Wapen, Frederick Grave, both from Cadiz for Carelſcroon; and the Sarah, Baſſet, from Guernſey. Sailed the Elizabeth Sloop, Taylor, for Rochelle; the Edward and Mary Brig. Bradford, for Dublin; the Dragunor Galliot, Marcus Dragun, for Nantz; the Providence, Harris, for Rouen; and the Induſtry, King, for Guernſey.

N. B. The Reſolution, one of the two Swediſh Ships above-mentioned, has brought in her the People that were ſaved who belong'd to the Sweden Man of War, Capt. Wagenfeldt, lately loſt near Cadiz, bound from Carelſcroon for Conſtantinople. Wind at North, blowing a ſtrong Gale.

Deal, April 8. Wind N. W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships as per laſt. Arrived Yeſterday in the Afternoon, the Wilmington, Maſſey, from Bombay; the Fanny, Bodman, from Cerolina; the Charming Molly, Darby, from Campeachy; the London Merchant, Hill, from Milford; the ——, Page, from ditto; the Friends Goodwill, Norman, from Cheſter; and the John, Paul, from St. Chriſtopher's. 'Captain Paul brings an Account, that the Royal 'African Company's Ship, the Guiney Packet, foun-'der'd, and he hath the Paſſengers and Ship's Com-'pany on board his Ship.' Juſt came down the Charming Molly, Beard, for Montſerrat; his Letters are put on board.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

The John, Heſſernan; and the Richard and Hannah, Smith, from London at St. Sebaſtian's.

The Europa, Wadham, from Oporto at Dover for Yarmouth.

The Mary, Trant, from Cette at Dover for Bremen.

The William and Ann, Main, from London; the ——, Coult, from Guiney; and the Suſannah, Carey, from Boſton at St. Chriſtopher's.

The Mary, Nailor, from London; and the ——, Avis, from Boſton at Nevis.

The Priſcilla, Carter, from London at Barbados.

The St. George, Jolly, from London at Leghorn, in 21 Days.

The Kezia, Gery, from Amſterdam at Leoſuff.

The Davey, Patton; and the Falcon, Read, from South Carolina at Cowes.

The Radburn, Eaton, from Cork and Madeira at St. Chriſtopher's.

LONDON.

The Loyal Judith, Capt. Atkins Coultus, bound from London and Barcelona with 1000 Quarters of Wheat to Marſeilles, is loſt near the River Rohne.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Rev. Mr. Charles N——e, Rector of Swanton Morley in Norfolk, aged 75, was married to Miſs Browne, an agreeable young Lady of the ſame Pariſh, aged about 16.

We hear by Letters from York, that on Saturday laſt the noted and famous Turpin was executed there, and that he made a large Confeſſion of the Robberies committed by him.

We hear that the Parliament has given 5000 l. to Mrs. Joanna Stephens, as a Reward upon a Diſcovery to be made by her, relating to her Medicines for the Cure of the Stone.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	00 15	00 43

Bank Stock 145. India 170. South Sea 100 7-8ths. Old Annuity 113 3-8ths. New ditto 111 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 7-8ths to 111. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 102. London Aſſurance 13 to 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 124.

Cuſtom-houſe, London, April 2, 1739.

For SALE,

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Wedneſday the 11th Day of April, 1739. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-Houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Brandy, Rum, Geneva, and Tobacco, (clear of all Duties) To be ſeen and taſted at the King's Warehouſe, on Monday the 9th, and Tueſday the 10th of April Inſtant, and in the Morning before the Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

This Day is Published,

The FOURTH EDITION,

(To which are added,

Several POEMS by the ſame AUTHOR)

[Price 1 s. 6 d.] of

The DESCRIPTION of BATH.

Humbly inſcribed

To Her Royal Highneſs

THE

PRINCESS AMELIA.

By Mrs. *Mary Chaundler*.

Printed for JAMES LEAKE, at *Bath*; And ſold by Mr HAZARD, over-againſt *Stationers-Hall*.

Where may be had,

A PLAN of the City of BATH.

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